

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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STRIKE OF 1,200 WINDOWCLEANERS SET FOR MONDAY

Fight Company Union, Want \$3 Weekly Raise

More than 1,200 window cleaners will go on strike Monday unless their demands for the recognition of their union and a \$3 weekly wage increase are granted. The bosses' association has refused to meet the representatives of the workers so far and a strike appears inevitable.

For the past six months Local 8 of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union has been subjected to all the petty, mean trickery at the hands of the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association of which a bosses' outfit is capable.

Last October the window cleaners waged a fight for better working conditions and a pay raise. After a three weeks' struggle with all the forces of organized violence pitted against them, they forced the bosses to come to terms—and won.

Chagrined at their defeat, the employers' association resorted to the time-honored stunt of fostering disloyalty to the workers' organization. The agents of the bosses worked hard and had plenty of funds to carry on their scab work.

In May the bosses began to violate clause after clause of the contract which they signed with the workers. Men were discharged for refusing to work with non-union workers, the union scale was in many instances denied, and members of the Protective Union were discharged for inadequate reasons.

In June the officials of the protective union were charged with the following (Continued on Page Five)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

PULLING off news fakes is a common practice with capitalist editors. Many dispatches bearing a respectable foreign date line are imagined and written a few floors distant from the typewriter. Pictures are taken down from the morgue and represented as fresh from some scene of action. The few that detect the fraud do not consider it their business to expose it, and anyhow the means at their disposal are not adequate to cope with the lying machinery of the capitalist press.

ONE notorious sinner in this respect is the Chicago Tribune. Every once in a while it trots out a picture which has been doing service since the 1903 revolution, with the object of showing disorder and chaos in the Soviet Union. The Hearst papers fabricate interviews with Stalin and other leaders of the U.S.S.R. Recently the New York Evening Journal showed an alleged picture of an alleged Soviet executioner who could drop a fly at fifty yards with a revolver. Some marksmen! This man had a roving commission in the Caucasus and the pleasant task of shooting everybody who fell into the hands of the G.P.U. The terrible person pictured in the Hearst sheet looked like a male fortune teller.

FEW people who read the Evening Journal will stop to doubt the authenticity of the picture and the Brisban editorial that accompanied it. Should such a celebrity exist there would be as much likelihood of his picture getting out of Russia as there is of the capitalists of this country turning over their government to the workers peacefully the day after the workers declare themselves in favor of the overthrow of capitalism at the (Continued on Page Three)

MOSCOW TRIO, SPECIAL FEATURE AT SHOWING OF "THE TEMPTRESS" AT WALDORF THEATER SUNDAY

A special musical entertainment by the Moscow Trio will be part of the program next Sunday at the Waldorf Theater, 60th St. and Seventh Ave., when the South American movie, "The Temptress" will be shown. In addition "The Champion," starring the greatest of all American comedians, Charlie Chaplin, will be shown.

"The Temptress" has been highly praised both in the United States and in Europe as a vivid and realistic presentation of life in South America. One of the sensational "shots" in the film is the scene depicting Brazilian cattlemen on the plains settling their differences with bull whips.

The building and wrecking of a huge dam in the Andes, sensational rides over the South American plains in pursuit of the bandit, "Manos Duros," played by Roy D'Arcy, are only some of the exciting features of the pictures. Antonio Moreno and Greta Garbo star in this extraordinary film which

Latest Events in China Described in Articles Starting Next Monday

The DAILY WORKER will begin on Monday, Oct. 3rd, the publication of a series of articles by Sze Toh-li of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Dated the first of August and mailed from Hankow these articles picture the political and military struggle which took place during the period when the Wuhan government was preparing the betrayal of the mass liberation movement and maneuvering for the surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking counter-revolutionary government.

The suppression of the trade unions, the execution of workers' leaders, the war on the peasantry, the role of the various personalists with whose names news dispatches have made American workers familiar, are dealt with in brilliant style. The class character of the liberation movement is shown clearly and the perspective for the Chinese revolution laid down by the writer has been amply justified by subsequent events. Order a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER containing each of these articles and distribute them to your shopmates or subscribe for some worker you know will be interested.

LAMONT'S SPEECH TO U. S. BUSINESS INDEX TO MORROW

Mexican Ambassador Is Wall Street Envoy

Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been appointed Mexican ambassador to Mexico. What sort of a message is Morrow going to take to Mexico? The utterances of Thomas J. Lamont, the closest friend of Morrow, and partner of J. P. Morgan can be taken as instructions to the new ambassador. Speaking in Washington before the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in May, Mr. Lamont discussed foreign loans and dealt in detail with Mexico. In effect he indicated to Mexico that she was imperiling her industrial future and her national finances by her treatment of the oil property and agricultural property of foreigners and intimating that the full force of Wall Street government would be brought to bear in behalf of American financial and oil interests. Mr. Lamont on that occasion said:

"Mexico, prior to the series of revolutions which all the friends of Mexico hope are now ended, borrowed extensively in the foreign markets. I happen to be chairman of an international committee formed in 1919 to endeavor to protect the interests of the holders of Mexico's foreign bonds which aggregated (with accrued interest) about \$725,000,000 (including the National Railways debt) on the invitation of the Mexican government. I visited Mexico in 1921 in order to study the foreign debt situation with the government officials. In pursuance of agreements subsequently entered into, our committee asked and received certain guarantees from the Mexican government bondholders. It is true that this sum represents only about a quarter part of what was due upon the original obligations.

"Will Fulfill 'Obligations.' "Nevertheless, the remittance by the Mexican government of a sum as considerable as that stated is evidence of an earnest desire on the part of the government to fulfill its obligations." (Continued on Page Five)

MOSCOW TRIO, SPECIAL FEATURE AT SHOWING OF "THE TEMPTRESS" AT WALDORF THEATER SUNDAY

was adapted from the story by Vincent Blasco Ibañez.



GRETA GARBO

The showing at the Waldorf Theater next Sunday is especially for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit. Admission is 65 cents.

SACCO, VANZETTI ASHES TAKEN TO FASCIST ITALY

Emergency Committee Hits New Frame-Up

The ashes of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and half of the ashes of Nicola Sacco left for fascist Italy on board the Mauretania last night in a sealed package borne by Miss Luigia Vanzetti. The ashes of the two martyred workers left for Italy with agents of Mussolini busily at work with Department of Justice agents framing evidence against two more innocent Italian workers.

When informed that the ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti had left Boston for New York on their way to Italy, Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, said:

An Ill-Bestowed Honor.

"It is ironic that Italy, a country that is under the heel of a despotic, capitalist dictatorship, should be honored with the ashes of two working-class martyrs.

"The parents of Sacco and Vanzetti saw two young, virile men leave for America, the so-called home of freedom, and in return, Governor Fuller and the class he represents, is returning a few charred ashes of the victims of capitalist class hatred.

New Frame-Up in Making. "Hardly has one frame-up been disposed of via the electric chair than we see another in the making. Already the agents of Mussolini, working in conjunction with the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice, have imprisoned two more innocent workers charged with 'murder.' Grecco and Carillo will find that a stiffer resistance will be put up on their behalf than was the case in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Very little time will be spent on appeals to the legal hierarchy. Only the organized power of the workers can save the victims of the frame-up system. The best monument that we can erect to the memories of Sacco and Vanzetti is a powerful, organized working-class in America, so strong that future class murders will be impossible.

Luigia Vanzetti was accompanied to New York by Mrs. Rose Sacco, who left at home half of the ashes of her martyred husband.

4 COMMUNISTS GIVEN 30 YEARS IN PARIS COURT

Duclos in Dock Calls Workers to Fight War

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The mounting wave of reaction in France swept André Marty and Jacques Duclos, Communist deputies, and René Belanger and Henri Barbe, along with it yesterday when the four fearless class fighters were condemned to sentences totalling thirty years by the corrupt French class courts.

Expose Capitalists. André Marty, who has continuously exposed the French bourgeoisie from the day of his election to the Chamber of Deputies until he was incarcerated in a Paris jail, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and fined 6,000 francs. The other men were given lesser sentences.

Charges against the Communist leaders grew out of the offensive which the French bourgeoisie have inaugurated against the workers and their leaders and in which the French police and secret service have received orders to spare no one and no method in "getting" their victims. Marty and his comrades are accused of having fomented revolt among the French troops and reservists and with spreading subversive propaganda in connection with (Continued on Page Two)

Norway Labor Delegate To USSR Says Workers Will Halt Tory Attack

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 28.—Addressing the Presidium of the District Trade Union Soviet in Artemovsk (Don Basin), M. Gabrielson, member of the Norwegian labor delegation visiting the Soviet Union declared:

"We are full of admiration for everything we have seen here. This visit will always be remembered by us. Norwegian workers will not allow the capitalists to attack the Soviet Union."

Fonck Announces Air Service Between N. Y. and Paris for Spring

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Captain Rene Fonck tonight announced plans for a trans-Atlantic airplane service between New York and Paris, to be started next Spring.

The French flyer asserted that he would first make a trans-Atlantic flight from New York to Paris before starting activities on a commercial basis, but that he probably would not make a non-stop flight.

GARFIELD POLICE STOP BIG LABOR POLITICAL MEET

Deak Prevented From Addressing Rally

GARFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—Acting under the direct orders of the mill owners, police last night stopped an open air meeting in the fourth ward that was being addressed by the labor candidate for councilman in the coming election.

When Gustav Deak, president of the district council of the United Textiles Workers' union and labor candidate for councilman in the second ward, was addressing a large gathering of workers, a patrol wagon drew up and a sergeant stepped out.

The sergeant asked Deak if he had a permit for conducting the meeting. Deak informed the police official that no permit is necessary to conduct a political meeting. The sergeant then left. Returning shortly, when John Deak, candidate for councilman in the fourth ward, was speaking, the sergeant told the committee that the meeting must stop. He said that he had seen someone of influence who had advised him to stop the meeting.

Hold Indoor Rally. The labor candidate willingly closed the outdoor meeting and he and the crowd into a nearby hall where an enthusiastic meeting was held. Felix Panarissi, candidate from the third ward, and John Marshall spoke. There was great indignation and anger among the audience at the police action which was considered as a direct effort to prevent the labor candidates from exercising the rights of American citizens.

More Meetings Arranged. Joe Harris spoke at the open air meeting before the arrival of the police. Stephen Cuddy, Jr., presided.

In spite of the police interference an open air meeting will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Belmont and Palisade Aves. in the second ward, and on Saturday, 7:30 p. m. at Charles and Harrison Aves. in the third ward. Meetings at both places will be repeated the following Tuesday. There will be a big rally at Belmont Park on October 6.

Teachers Fight to Keep Pension Fund

New York teachers are planning to resist any attempt to obtain a reversal of the verdict of the state supreme court which declared the election of Irving Crane, a Bronx politician, as secretary of the retirement board.

A trust fund of over \$40,000,000, at least \$25,000,000 of which is teachers' money will be placed in the hands of a body with no teacher-representation if the decision is overruled, it is pointed out.

Illegal Say Teachers. Crane was elected on July 7th, last, four non-teacher members of the board having voted for him. The constitutionality of his election was vigorously challenged by the city teachers who pointed out that it was in obvious violation of the provision of the law affecting pension rights which states that at least one teacher-member of the retirement board must vote for the candidate.

Miss Lillian A. Hatch, a teacher-member of the board who fought the appointment from the very beginning said Crane's selection was due to pressure exerted by the Bronx County Democratic Association, according to the current issue of "The Union Teacher" says.

Denouncing the decision of the city authorities to appeal from the supreme court decision, which favored the appointment of a secretary to the retirement board, the "Union Teacher" says: "The city of New York, too poor to raise teachers' salaries without state aid is defraying all costs involved by the city members in the present pension suit, but the teachers themselves.

INJUNCTION HANDED DOWN AGAINST STONECUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION IN FEDERAL COURT IN N. Y.; GOVERNMENT LAWYERS GET "VICTORY" FOR BOSSES

Evicted Miners Forced To Build Barracks as Bosses Grab All Houses

(By Federated Press).

NANTY GLO, Pa., Sept. 28.—Striking soft coal miners of District 2, United Mine Workers, are having plenty of trouble housing themselves when evicted by their former employers, asserts William Welsh, district union board member. At Alverda the miners are constructing a 10-room barracks to provide temporary shelter. Twenty families were given eviction notices in one day at Nanty-Glo, says Welsh. The coal companies meanwhile are trying to lease every available house to prevent the evicted miners from staying in town. Welsh considers this a move to try to force the men back to the mines in their desire to save their families from suffering for lack of housing.

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS HIT AT COUNCIL SELLOUT

Agreement With Bosses Maintains Wage Scale

Progressive workers thruout the city are bitterly attacking the Building Trades Council, dominated by John Halcott, successor to Boss Brinell, for selling out more than 100,000 workers in thirty different crafts. The agreement concluded between the council and the Building Trades Employers' Association is branded as a complete sell-out.

The agreement extends the present wage scale and working day for two years. Despite recent efforts of building trades workers, particularly the Brooklyn painters and plumbers and the plumbers, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, marble workers and plumbers' helpers are not in the council. The council is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Great satisfaction with the agreement has been expressed by Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the employers' association, notorious for his anti-labor sentiments.

U. S. FINANCIERS TIE POLAND WITH DAWES PLAN LOAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The state department will approve plans of a New York banking syndicate to extend a \$70,000,000 loan to the Polish government for rehabilitating the national financial structure.

The loan will be floated about October 15th. Poland is to go under a modified Dawes plan, under which all financial operations will be under the supervision of an American fiscal dictator.

Conditions in Southern Mills To Be Described in Tomorrow's "Daily"

Art Shields and Harvey O'Connor, correspondents for the Federated Press, who are making a special survey of labor conditions in the south will describe the background of the textile strike in Henderson, N. C., in a series of articles which will appear in THE DAILY WORKER.

The condition of women workers in Henderson mills, a number of whom receive less than five dollars a week, will be described in an article by Art Shields which will appear in tomorrow's issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

Action Result of Union Refusal to Work With Scab Material; To Appeal Decision

Former Lawyer of Organization Appeared As Chief Witness for Prosecution

Hailed by federal district attorneys as "a signal victory for the government," despite the fact that the original action was brought by a group of employers, an injunction has been handed down by Federal Judge W. I. Grubb against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, its international president, four affiliated labor bodies and nine other individuals charged with "restraint of trade" and "violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Side by side with this boasted single identity of the government and the bosses is the fact that the former lawyer for the union, Sidney A. Symes, appeared during the trial as the chief witness of the prosecution. The lawyer attempted to refute a sworn statement made by Michael A. Mitchell, president of the union, that he was not aware of the contents of a statement signed by him but drawn up by Symes concerning the question of handling non-union materials.

Application of U. S. Decision. The present ruling follows the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court in the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, and is a part of the (Continued on Page Three)

MUSSOLINI PERSONALLY DIRECTS FASCIST MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

Plot to Railroad Grecco and Carillo to the Electric Chair Traced to Rome

Mussolini personally directs the activities of his followers in America," declared Carlo Tresca, editor of the Il Martello, in an interview last night. He was referring to the move that is being made to railroad Colegro Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascist workers, to the electric chair.

"Mussolini watches closely every move of his followers in this country," continued Tresca. "When the fascist government was formed in 1923, Mussolini gave the orders for the publication in America of a weekly newspaper called Grido del Stripe, that coordinates all the black shirt activities here.

Direct Connection With Rome. "The Fascist League of North America was then organized with direct connections with the fascist party in Italy. Joseph Bastiani, minister of foreign lands, of the fascist party directed the work of the American fascists from Rome.

"In 1923 the International News Service, a Hearst organization, started an investigation of fascism in America. It proved without a shadow of a doubt that the fascists here work under the direct control of Mussolini, that the central fascist office in Rome sent orders to its subordinates by cable that are carried out to the letter.

Did Not Deny It. "The fascists in this country did not deny their connection with Mussolini at that time. When the Washington Post asked Prince Caetani, who was Italian ambassador, he admitted it openly.

"When the fascists in Italy heard of this blunder on the part of Caetani they removed him as ambassador as they desired to keep their connections secret.

"The revelations of the International News Service and the Washington Post acted as a bombshell. Senator William H. King of Utah started a campaign against fascism in America declaring that it was a menace to the country.

"When the storm passed the fascists here decided to reorganize and work under the direction of Italian-Americans giving the impression that the Fascist League of North America is an American organization. These Italian-Americans formed a committee headed by Giovanni di Silvestro, chief of the Sons of Italy.

"It was the intention of the com-

REVOLUTIONARY EMBLEMS TO BE SOLD AT GIANT RED BAZAAR AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

An active booth will be conducted by a group of jewelry workers at the First National Labor Bazaar for The DAILY WORKER and The FREIHEIT to be held at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8 and 9. At that time emblems, rings, and neckties and hammers will be made for sale to the thousands of workers from New York and adjacent cities who will attend the mammoth affair.

Other articles of a similar nature, including pins, cameos, earrings, etc., will also be sold at amazingly low prices, it is announced. Progressive members from many unions of New York and other cities have already announced their intention of actively cooperating in the first "Red Bazaar" for the Labor Press. Upholstery workers, among others, held a meeting this week and made detailed plans for joining in the cooperative labor enterprise.

Plan Monster Reception at Garden for American Labor Delegation Soon

Plans are being made for a monster meeting at the Madison Square Garden to welcome the members of the American Trade Union delegation which returned Monday from the Soviet Union, it was learned yesterday. No date has yet been set for the meeting. The trade union delegation was very favorably impressed with the Soviet Union.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

(Continued from last issue.)

The Unorganized. It doesn't mean that when I speak of the B. of L. E. and their importance that I neglect the unorganized textile workers, the unorganized rubber workers, or am forgetting the de-united miners. Comrades, to make such charges is what we call a slip of the tongue, which occurs in the pre-convention periods and during the convention, but won't occur after that.

In reference to the organization of the unorganized: The comrades of the former Opposition want more clarity. They say there has been insufficient emphasis on this question. What did I say and what has been the policy of our Party? Real organization of the unorganized came for the first time in the history of our Party, following the policy which presented here not as an individual policy, but as a policy adopted after very serious differences and divisions with the comrades of the former Opposition. I refer you to the December, 1925, plenum when the comrades of the majority of this convention proposed the organization of the textile workers in Passaic and the comrades of the Opposition told us not to be dual unionists, to "keep off the grass," so to say, the "grass" of the United Textile Workers. I don't want to be a historian, but I will remind Comrade Ballam of the bitter disputes we had in the December plenum until we arrived at the correct policy of organizing the unorganized.

Who Shall Organize Them?

What did I say? Comrade Zack says we are wasting our time. In Zack's opinion we propose that we shall go first to the bureaucrats and ask them to organize the unorganized workers, and if they don't organize them, we will take a chance. We say nothing of the sort. We know very well the bureaucracy is opposed to the organization of the unorganized. But the fact that we know it, doesn't mean that the workers in the unions, the workers controlled by the bureaucracy, know it. We base our policies on the objective conditions. A very important factor of the objective conditions is the subjective reaction of the masses following the error and if you cannot see this, Comrade Zack, I say the Party must try to help you in this respect and the Party along with the Comintern, will help you as has been done in the past.

What about this? Are we going to the bureaucracy? We go to the unions which exist and ask them to try to organize the unorganized. Comrades, Communists must have a certain amount of self-confidence, but Communists must never have conceit. Communists must never see themselves as above the rest of the workers, as pods leading them. The problem of organizing the unorganized is not a simple problem. And I say again, do you consider (with all respect, with all appreciation for the 12,000 Communists organized into our Party) that 12,000 Communists alone could organize twenty million workers in the United States in the face of the opposition of the organized trade union movement, in the face of the lethargy at certain times of the unorganized masses, in the face of the capitalist reactionary government, the most powerful reactionary government in the world?

Communists in Forefront.

What is the role of the Communists? The Communists must be the lightning-rod, the driving force; but the Communists cannot be, and will not be the only force working for the organization of the unorganized. We must be the leaders. We must be the inspirers. We must give the policy, the position, but we cannot have a monopoly, and our objective is to get into the campaign to organize the unorganized as broad a section of the working class as possible. And if you say that means basing yourself on the organized workers and neglecting the unorganized, that is a fallacy.

\$1.

Will Put You in the Ranks

The souvenir journal for the FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION of the DAILY WORKER will contain thousands of names of friends and sympathizers of our movement. Will you be one of them whose name will appear in the souvenir journal? Only a few days are left in which you can do this. Do not postpone it. Saturday, October 1 is the last day. Send \$1.00 in today, together with your name to the FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, DAILY WORKER Bazaar Committee, 20 Union Square, New York City.

Our policy is—1) We believe that the unorganized working masses in this country form a tremendous reservoir for militancy, in the trade union movement, in the whole class struggle. 2) We believe that not until an appreciable extent of these unorganized masses are drawn into the organized working class, the organizations of the working class, that not until then will we have the real sound basis for a Communist Party in the trade unions. I point out to you, not mechanically, not dogmatically, the significance of the development of the new unionism in England—to the development of the labor party at certain stages in England and the lack of the development of the labor party at another stage in England.

Are we mechanical? We try to utilize the existing organizations for organizing the unorganized. After they refuse and don't go along, do we say that because Woll and Green are opposed to organization of the unorganized, that we will wait until they are in favor of it? Communists can never be the tail, can never come in at the end. We have our own policies, as Communists, but take into consideration all the objective factors, no matter how objectionable. You do not keep the workers out of these unions because they are resorting to class-collaboration, because they are reactionary, because they are controlled by fakers. We say precisely because these unions are black, because they are backward, we must get these unorganized workers into the main stream of the organized labor movement so as to bring a new spirit, a spirit of militancy into that stream.

The comrades say we underestimate the organization of the unorganized. Comrades, the history of the Party, the activities of the Party will show that in the past two years we have not done anything of the kind. On the contrary, we have achieved some substantial results here.

Our Differences.

I want to say a few words about differences. I want to correct, for the benefit of Comrade Cannon, especially since we believe in unity, what Lenin said about differences. I think Comrade Cannon stayed out of the room when I spoke about unity. I think it would do us all good to consider what Lenin said. Comrade Lenin said for the benefit of all of us: "Without debate, conflict, disagreement, differences of opinion, no movement is possible, not even a labor movement." I fear that unwillingly, most likely unwillingly and I will say positively unwillingly, Comrade Cannon allowed too many of his remarks to degenerate into a spirit of quarrels and insults. I propose that this convention should not consider either the veiled threats, the implied, inferred threats that Comrade Cannon made. Comrade Cannon will, as well as all of us after this convention, follow a different policy, in deed and in word, than he has followed here.

But Comrade Cannon has touched a vital point. He accused the majority of following a policy of smothering differences. That is a serious accusation. I think to an extent the majority and the former Opposition are guilty of this. I have admitted the error and I pledge myself, with all the comrades associated with me, that we will not allow that to happen again.

But what does the history of our Party show? Has our Party suffered mostly or more from smothering, or from magnifying differences? Our Party is strewn with wreckage of some of its very valuable sections which have dropped out, which have been crippled, made less effective and efficient for Communism, because we have magnified differences. The solution is: don't smother differences, and in your anxiety not to smother differences, don't magnify differences. (To Be Continued.)

Lots of Money for War And Tax Reduction but Little for Child Bureau

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 28.—Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, warns the country that the administration of the infancy and maternity act will be made impossible unless Comptroller General McCarl shall quickly reverse his ruling which has held up payment of \$22,000 of federal child welfare payments to Montana, Louisiana and Tennessee. McCarl has suspended action while considering the decision of a subordinate that the money could be taken for payment of debts of these states to the federal treasury.

The state of Montana has prepared a protest against the ruling, on the ground that money allotted for maternity and infancy work cannot be seized as an offset for any other debt owed the United States. At the same time the Department of Labor, through its acting solicitor, has protested that McCarl violated the law. Yet McCarl, as controller of all federal expenditures, remains sole judge of his own acts until Congress shall reduce his authority. Miss Abbott points out that the federal share of state highway funds can likewise be seized, if this ruling stands.

Suspect in Murder Case Disappears



Willis Beach, whose friendship for Mrs. Lillendahl seems to have resulted in a warrant for accessory to the crime of murder. Both Mrs. Lillendahl and Beach sat tight while the Negroes of the state were pursued by mobs as a result of the now admittedly false story of the lady that it was two colored men who killed her husband.

Mass. Westinghouse Comp. Factories Are Workers' Slave-Pens

(By Worker Correspondent)

EAST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 28.—The factory of the Westinghouse Mfg. Co. is one of the largest in Springfield. Various electric motors, fans, radios, etc. are manufactured there. It is also the home of the largest broadcasting station in New England, WBZ (which the workers interpret to mean Wages Below Zero).

Regularly Laid Off.

Most of the work, especially in the manufacture of radios and fans, is seasonal. During the height of the season about 4,000 hands are employed in this factory. The work usually lasts a few months and then the general lay-off comes, leaving only the workers needed to fill the regular orders.

Practically all work is so called standard time (piece) work. Jobs are given out to be done by a group of workers. This group system, the most efficient speed-up system known, has been introduced here only recently.

Ingenious Speed-Up.

Each group of workers is under supervision of a line of men. When the work is given over to the group, it is figured out by the company at standard time of 40-50 cents per hour, to be completed in so many hours. The object of this group system is to make each group member watch the other to make them work hard in order to finish the given job in a shorter period. If the work is finished in the time set by the company they get 5 cents over their set rate, and if it is finished sooner, the rate is increased. The rate for the group, thus making each individual's pay higher. Working in this manner the workers are encouraged and forced to speed each other in order to produce more and thus make more pay. The company benefits by such speed up, for when it next takes the workers much less time to finish the job, then the next job given will be most assuredly figured out so that the time allowance will be less. The workers will have to speed all the more in order to make bigger pay.

To get the same production at cheaper labor, the company is gradually laying off men in different departments and hiring more and more women workers for the same jobs. The women's standard time wage is 25 cents per hour or about 55 per cents of men's wages.

Women Slaves.

The time for the jobs is figured so low for the women workers that they work over their 48 hours per week in order to make \$15-16 the highest pay drawn by women. In many instances, where power is not needed to work, they start working about 10 minutes before starting time morning and noon.

Where men and women work together in the same groups, the men complain that they do not turn out as much work as the women do, thus driving them to work almost beyond human power.

There is a sick and injury relief organization, organized by the company, which is kept up by the workers themselves. It is compulsory for each employee to pay monthly dues according to the wages received, some paying as much as \$1.50 per month. Conditions Frightful.

The ground floors of the buildings are of concrete, which is very detrimental to the health of the workers. Those working for any length of time, contract eczema, rheumatism and fal-

Seeking New Record



Bert Acosta, hero of Byrd transatlantic flight, will try to break endurance records in Fokker Universal plane. (Contributed Newsreel)

len arches, from the dampness and chill of the concrete.

In some of the departments, like automatics and other machines, where oil is required for cutting metal, the odor is very stagnant. The oil should be changed over so often, but they usually keep on adding more without changing the old, so the air of the room becomes foul. Going thru those departments the stench takes the breath away. It becomes a wonder how those working within can stand it.

Slavery For Small Pay.

Another plant of this company, producing government radios, is located in the Chicopee Falls suburb of Springfield. The workers there are even worse exploited. Taking the advantage of the unemployment in Springfield, which is estimated at about 20,000, they get a lot of cheap labor.

The workers in the Westinghouse plants are forced to work overtime for straight pay. Those working on night shifts—work 11½-hours per night, or 57½ hours per week, for straight pay.

There is no union among the workers in any of the factories of this company.

Mass Meeting in Phila. Sunday, to Protest All Anti-Alien Legislation

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—A meeting will be held this Sunday at Garden Hall, Seventh and Morris Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. This mass meeting which will be addressed by Francis Fisher Kane, former United States district attorney; John A. Phillips, vice president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and A. Ramaglia, well known labor organizer and speaker, is but one of many such meetings held under the auspices of the various local Councils for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The councils everywhere are working in close co-operation, and under the general supervision of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers.

The National Council, although organized less than two years ago, has succeeded in placing the obnoxious legislation properly before the public.

The National Council has united the existing anti-alien legislation opposition in numerous active councils, which are continuously enlarging their influence among the foreign born and Americans alike, to the end that they may defeat once and for all the vicious un-American legislation aimed against the foreigner.

The mass meeting of October 2 is being arranged by the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, of which Francis Fisher Kane is the legal adviser, and Ben Thomas, the secretary.

4 French Communists Given Long Terms

(Continued from Page One)

French imperialism in the Chinese Revolution. Marty, when thrown into jail, was deprived of all ordinary rights accorded to political prisoners and placed among the common criminals until the united and furious action of the French workers forced the reactionary government to restore him his political prisoner's rights. Marty became famous as the leader of the Black Sea mutiny when, as petty-officer on a French battleship in the Black Sea fleet he led a refusal by the French seamen to bombard defenseless Russian towns.

Plays Government From Dock.

Jacques Duclos, another of the condemned Communists, received his sentence with a broad smile. The charges against him were practically identical with those concocted against Marty. As the pompous French court brought in its verdict, Duclos stepped forward and, in a ringing voice, assailed the corrupt French class judges and judicial system. Using his condemnation as an object lesson with which to drive home to the French workers the facts of their oppression, and addressing himself to the French workingclass from the rostrum where his sentence of imprisonment had just been handed down, Duclos called upon the French workers to defend themselves against the crimes of capitalism and urged the French soldiers and sailors to refuse to lend their aid to the imperialists who are planning a new war and are threatening the Soviet Union. His clear, courageous address spoken on such an occasion, electrified the court and a profound silence followed the final words of his indictment.

Comrades Cachin, Doriot, Semard, Thorez, Raynaud and many others are still being held in the Paris jails. Twenty-one workers have been sentenced to a total of 359 months imprisonment, six comrades in the so-called "espionage case" to 196 months, nine sailors to 485 months, twelve reservists to 196 months in the course of the latest offensive of the terrified French bourgeoisie against the workers. The sentences quoted do not include the enormous total of fines imposed. The vicious Poincaré-Brian-Painlevé government, which represents the big financiers, is determined to crush the French workingclass by any possible means, and it is believed that the sentences of Marty and his comrades merely represent the first wave of official terrorism.

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Republicans Think Smith Is Opponent; See Dry Issue Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, Democratic presidential aspirant and one of the most bitter-tongued foes of prohibition, has fired the wet-dry issue as material for a national campaign. He has declared in a press interview that the Democratic party ought not to permit itself to be split over this issue in the 1928 convention. He sees "no reason why the Democrats should make it paramount."

By this declaration Reed places himself in the same class with Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, another hopeful candidate, who insists that the Democratic party must ignore the wet-dry fight next year and center its fire on the protective tariff and Republican bureaucracy. The Robinson-Reed strategy is thought to be based on the assumption that Al Smith is the only Democratic candidate who can benefit by a "wringing wet" attitude. Western Democrats will discuss the high cost of living and the gradual loss of states' rights. Republican politicians in Washington now look upon the Democratic race as virtually decided in favor of Smith.

Find 28 Spies in Staff of Near East Relief in Armenian Soviet State

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Twenty-eight members of the native staff of the American Near East Relief organization in the Soviet Republic of Armenia are under arrest by the Soviet government pending an investigation into alleged anti-government propaganda in the territory, national headquarters here was advised today. No American citizens have been arrested.

The incident will not hamper the work of the relief organization, which maintains a native staff in Armenia of more than 1,000 persons.

Financier Orders Marriage Stopped.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Two youngsters from Boston, both of them in police cells, plan to be married in Detroit this week despite the indignant angry protests of the girl's father.

Roland Colby, 21, is the boy. The girl is Dorothy Richardson, 18. The protesting father is Edwin M. Richardson, Boston business man, who is hurrying to this city to prevent the marriage. He will arrive today.

Mrs. Mussolini



Mme. Rachele Mussolini, who has gained much newspaper notoriety recently by having her fourth child. She is pictured here, comfortably dressed, and growing rather round-faced from the good food and comfortable circumstances into which Mussolini's betrayal of the workers has placed his family.

The Event — The Red Bazaar. The Time — October 6-7-8-9. The Place — Madison Sq. Garden.



For the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations

As in all parts of the world, workers in the United States will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first workers' government. Celebrate this great day in your own way. Read about Russia—talk to your fellow-worker. Give him a book or pamphlet from this list on all phases of Russian life:

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS	—05
RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923	—05
By E. Tomsky	—05
ROLE OF LABOR UNIONS IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	—05
By A. Lovinov	—05
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA	—10
By Scott Nearing	—10
RUSSIA TURNS EAST	—10
By E. S. S. H.	—10
MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA	—10
CONSTITUTION, LABOR LAWS, ETC.	—10
SOVIETS AT WORK	—10
By Lenin	—10
RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926	—25
By Wm. Z. Foster	—25
RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM	—25
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Nathan Abramowitz, a box maker of New York City, has just turned over a tin box containing 177 dimes to the DAILY WORKER for the support of the paper. Comrade Abramowitz tells of his resolution to save ten cents from his daily meals in order to turn over this sum every day to the DAILY WORKER. The 177 dimes turned over to the DAILY WORKER are the result of many months of saving of this kind in behalf of our paper.

ITALIAN CASTOR OIL DISPENSERS ACCLAIM LEGION

Workers Shun Slayers of Sacco and Vanzetti

PISA, Sept. 28.—The king of Italy, who is regularly heard of whenever Mussolini decides that it is necessary to exhibit him for state purposes, granted the American Legion an interview in the royal palace yesterday. The legionnaires, who stood in little uncomfortable knots overawed by the ornate surroundings of the royal building, were suddenly aware that a tiny puppet-like creature in a bright uniform had flitted into the room. This was his majesty, Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The king expressed himself as delighted to behold so large a contingent of fascists from some other country besides Italy and as the legionnaires were drawn up into lines he tripped along the rows shaking hands here and there and questioning the "veterans" who had taken part in the late imperialist war on the Italian front. The king was surprised to find only one or two.

But his majesty received a real shock when he saw a red flag draped from a pole over one legionnaire's shoulder. This was the legion flag whose device was hidden in its folds. The king crumpled up and demanded quickly: "What flag is that?" Someone told him that it was the American flag which was also present. But the king was genuinely frightened and retorted in crisp tones: "No, not that, I do not mean that one, but the red flag. Surely these legionnaires are not Communists?" It is believed that the king, who is kept in almost entire ignorance by the black-shirt officials, had not been coached very well in his part and was not completely sure of the identity of his guests.

The Italian workers are maintaining their complete boycott of the legionnaires in whom they recognize the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti and the allies of their oppressors, the Italian fascists. The movement of the Italian workers is spontaneous and entirely effective. The government and the fascist organizations are making all the usual gestures of reception, committees of welcome, and buildings drape with black flags and hunting, the crowd remained perfectly apathetic and showed hardly any curiosity as to the nature of the noisy and queerly-dressed legionnaires who are paraded thru their streets under fascist guard.

Blessings Fly Thick and Fast. ROME, Sept. 28.—The pope received the American legionnaires today and expressed himself as sorry that he was unable to greet each of the "veterans" in turn. But "his holiness" was free with his blessings, and scattered them at random over the whole North American continent. "I bless you," said the vicar of Christ on earth, "I bless you, and your relatives, and the whole young American people." No miracles are reported to have occurred, however.

New Tong War Looms As Waiter Is Slain

Fears of a possible new Chinese Tong war were expressed by the police yesterday, following the discovery of Eng Foon, member of the Hip Sing Tong, stabbed to death in his bed at 905 Third Avenue. The slain Chinese was a waiter. According to Dan Kew, secretary of the Tong, he was not an active member of the organization.

The body was found by Lee Kee and Tong Waw, roommates of the victim.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

U. S. S. R. Geological Head in U. S. Tells Of Huge Potash Find

Professor D. M. Mushketov, director of the Soviet Geological Survey, who has arrived in this country to study the work of the American Geological Survey and other geological organizations, in a statement issued yesterday at the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, declared that recent discoveries of immense potash beds in the Soviet Union have increased the potash resources of the world by two thirds. Professor Mushketov's organization conducted the expedition which surveyed the newly revealed beds in the Solikamsk and Berezniki regions of the Province of Perm.

"These vast fields have great economic significance, not only for the Soviet Union, but for the whole world," said Professor Mushketov. "Geological service in the Soviet Union has more points in common with that of the United States than with any other country. Our whole service is now in process of reorganization, so that a first-hand study of the work of your Geological Survey and of American boring methods is indispensable for us. I hope also to establish closer relations with American geological institutions. We have many problems in common, including points of contact in reference to geological study in the Far East and the Pacific."

"In the Soviet Union geological work has developed rapidly in recent years. Last year our survey sent out 467 expeditions as against 60 in 1913. The aggregate borings were 9.6 miles as against 3.7 miles in 1913. Appropriations of the Soviet Government for geological work in 1928 amount to over \$4,000,000 as compared with \$100,000 appropriated by the Russian government in 1913."

Injunction Against Stonecutters Union

(Continued from page 1)

Continual prosecutions brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. The present judgment differs from the case of the Danbury hat makers where the defendants were convicted of conducting a boycott on business houses which were hiring scab workers. Despite the fact that the present decision carries with it no immediate penalty, the presiding judge announced there is "a provision for a jail sentence in the event the injunction is violated."

In addition to the international union of stone cutters, the four affiliated labor bodies, the following are also enjoined by the court:

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of New York and Vicinity; the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of Newark and Vicinity; the Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Association of New York and Vicinity; the Building Trades Council of Westchester County; Joseph Wall, 165 East 111th street, member of the Executive Board of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; Thomas P. Hagan, 210 East 101st street, secretary of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of New York; John Cronon, 2173 Third Avenue, business agent of that body; Peter McNulty, 313 Hamilton street, Harrison, N. J., president of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of Newark; Edward Dillon, 303 North Fourth street, Harrison, N. J., business agent of that body; Frank F. Doner, 435 Gold street, Brooklyn, recording secretary of the Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Association of New York; Thomas O'Leary, 15 East 198th street, business agent for that body and member of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County; William J. McGeary, 56 Oak street, Yonkers, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County; and Henry Wildberger, Jr., 100 North Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y., secretary-treasurer of the same Building Trades Council.

Refused To Work On Scab Products. The present action, conducted in equity, arose as a result of the refusal of union stone-cutters in the New York district refusing to handle stone worked on by non-union men in another district. According to the decision, should the union again be charged with refusal to work on scab products, the court may at once order the union officials jailed for violation of the injunction.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America has more than 5,000 members in the United States and Canada.

THREE JOLLY BUTCHERS



Left to right, General Pershing, American Legion Commander, H. P. Save, and Marshal Foch, riding arm in arm down the streets of Paris. The French workers are not shown in the photo. They were holding meetings blocks away, at which speakers exposed the game of imperialism in Europe and the raids and murders committed against workers by the American Legion in the United States.

United States Will Receive Big Soviet Union Lumber Cargo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Department of Commerce has received advice that a steamer has been chartered to carry 3,168,000 board feet of lumber from Soroka and Archangel, Russian White Sea ports, to New York City. The rate quoted for shipment is said to be about \$9.20 a thousand feet, which is three to five dollars less than cargo rates on American lumber from North Pacific ports to New York.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association says, in reference to these imports, that there is no duty on lumber, it being absolutely on the free list.

The association points out that one of the reasons lumber was put on the free list was that it was thought that the American consumers would draw on foreign sources and thereby conserve the domestic forest. In fact, the association says, the inflow of cheap European lumber, if it comes in large volume, will result in causing abandonment of the low grade lumber market to the foreigner.

Prohibition Cases Clog Courts; Taft For Short Appeals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senior Judges of nine federal circuits throughout the country today began a four-day conference with Chief Justice Taft of the supreme court on methods of speeding up the administration of federal courts. Despite the creation of several additional federal district judgeships by congress last winter, many federal courts are said to be clogged with prohibition cases. Because of the precedence accorded criminal cases this condition, it is said, has resulted in long delay in many costly civil suits.

Chief Justice Taft was expected to report to the conference that the supreme court is depriving convicted persons of the benefit of freedom on appeal and will suggest this as a means of speeding legislation.

Judge Grover M. Moskowitz, in federal court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed padlock injunctions closing seventeen alleged speakeasies, for periods ranging from three to nine months. Several of these were in Queens.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)
polls. When the Soviet Government decides that it is necessary to execute a batch of terrorist monarchists, a firing squad is easily available. The official executioner is more native to the United States, England and other "civilized" countries.

RICHARD J. REYNOLDS, the 21-year-old president of an airways company, angel of bum musical comedies and scion of the Reynolds family of tobacco fame took a dive into obscurity a few days ago and as a result, private detectives from here to St. Louis were busily engaged looking for him. The young man never did a tap of work in his life, but he made a wise decision when he selected his father who was able to leave him several millions of dollars when he died. Young Reynolds is now starting at the top as a benefactor of down-trodden chorus girls. By the time he gets to the bottom his bootlegger may be at the top and the bootlegger's son in good time will be spending his sober father's money, made out of the follies of the inebriate, on some other bootlegger's merchandise. Thus the circle is completed and some say this is democracy. But what matters it to the wage slaves on whose toil these wasters live if the parasite of yesterday is not the parasite of today?

WHILE young Mr. Reynolds was hitting the high spots between New York and Chicago thousands of workers were sweating energy out of their bodies in order that Mr. Reynolds could afford to play the big-hearted Dick to his boon companions. Those workers were under the watchful eyes of bosses employed by the Reynolds millions. Young Mr. Reynolds may be a dissolute citizen, but his dollars are sober and industrious. A great system for those who have plenty of dollars!

THRU the intervention of the American Legion, an American soldier of fortune who deserted the French army while engaged in battle with the Druses of Syria was pardoned. At the same time Andre Marty, Communist leader was sentenced to serve two terms of five years, to run consecutively for conducting revolutionary propaganda in the army and navy. Doty, the American deserter did not have any moral scruples against fighting against a people struggling for emancipation from an imperialist power. He simply did not like the work and took to his heels. The American Legion will not intervene in Marty's behalf or in behalf of the other Communists who were given similar sentences.

COMMISSIONER Warren is demanding more money from the city treasury for more and better-paid policemen. The Hearst press is backing up Warren's demand and urging the "people" to join with the police commissioner in securing higher wages for the blue coats. The financial and industrial bosses of this city are notoriously ungrateful. After the splendid service rendered by the police in smashing strikers and breaking up radical meetings it should not be necessary to demand better living conditions for these public servants. But soldiers who go to war and run even greater risks than the police receive even less. If the police displayed less alacrity in breaking the heads of striking trades unionists their usefulness might be more appreciated by those who run this city.

BRITISH UNIONISTS URGE DELEGATES CONFER ON WAR DANGER AT ANNIVERSARY; BRAZILIANS COMING

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 28.—The Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. has received the following telegram from the Brazilian Trade Union Federation of Rio de Janeiro in reply to the invitation to participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, revolution:

"Gladly accept invitation participate tenth anniversary glorious Revolution which was blessing to mankind. Long live proletarian solidarity."

(Signed) Pimenta, Brazilian Federation of Trade Unions. Pravda's London correspondent reports that the committee for the organization of the labor delegation which will participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, has addressed all similar organizations in other countries, proposing to hold in the U. S. S. R. a conference of all labor delegations participating in the celebration of the 1917 Revolution to discuss the war danger threatening the Soviet Union.

General Motors and Ford Divide World; Pres. Sloan Hints

MILFORD, Mich., Sept. 28.—"There will be no war between Henry Ford and General Motors." This assurance was given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, in an address before the Automobile Editors of American Newspapers here this afternoon.

Ford had been quoted recently to the same effect. However, rumors of a great motor war between these two manufacturers have been reverberating throughout the business world for months—ever since, in fact about a year ago when General Motors Corporation lowered the price of their Chevrolet car to the approximate price of the Ford. Meanwhile, Ford had announced he was building a new model machine which is expected to be on the market about the first of the year.

Divide Field. "There is plenty of opportunity in the world today for Mr. Ford to give the public honest value, which of course he will do, with the result that he will sell an enormous number of cars per year. And there is an equal opportunity for General Motors to give the public honest value at a higher price and likewise sell a very large number of cars per year," said Sloan.

Hearers interpreted this statement as meaning that Ford and Morgan have come to an agreement, and will divide the world market between them, Ford abandoning his tendency towards an invasion of the high priced car field, and General Motors raising the price of its cheaper grade cars.

Henry Ford's Brother Dead. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—John Ford, 62, millionaire real estate operator and brother of Henry Ford, was found dead today sprawled across a bed in his as yet unoccupied new home at Chase and Gildow Avenues, Fordson, a suburb. The body was found by a searching party of police, led by Ford's son, Robert. Dr. A. L. Sherwood, family physician, said death was caused by heart disease, an affliction from which he had suffered for some time.

English "Moth" Plane Flies From London to South Africa; Record

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Flight Lieutenant Bentley established a new world's long distance flight record for a moth type aeroplane today when he completed a flight from the Croydon Aerodrome here to Cape Town.

Koennecke Goes On.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Capt. Otto Koennecke, Germany-to-Japan aviator, and his two companions, over whose safety considerable concern was felt since they last were reported to have hopped off from Angora, Turkey, for Basra, Mesopotamia, on Saturday, was safe at Bagdad today, according to advices received here.

Move Pirate By Plane.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 28.—A report was received here today that British authorities in Bimini are endeavoring to secure an airplane transport Charles H. Nettle, former American prohibition agent, to Nassau for safe keeping because of fear that an attempt may be made to spirit him from jail in Bimini.

Nettle is charged with piracy by the British because of alleged participation in the capture of an American rum runner by a U. S. coast guard ship.

Jailed Police Chief Wants New Trial; Accomplices Submit

CANTON, O., Sept. 28.—Neither Pat McDermott nor Ben Rudner, both serving life sentences in the penitentiary for complicity in the Don Mellet slaying, will seek new trials, according to a statement today from E. L. Mills, defense attorney.

Prosecutor Harter says he will ask that the petition in error in the McDermott case be dismissed, since the defense evidently does not desire to press it. Saranus A. Lengel, former police chief, is thus the only one of the five convicted "murder plotters" who will seek a new trial.

Druggists Say America Has Surpassed Germany In Chemical Production

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—America's remarkable progress in the scientific field is sweeping this country along the dominating position among the chemical manufacturing nations of the world.

Already the American chemical industry has driven foreign competitors from the home market and is now actively bidding for world trade. The fifty-third convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held here today in a report of the committee on drug markets. Delegates to the convention included representatives of the drug trade from Cuba, Hawaii, Canada and England in addition to the United States. "With the trade now established on such a solid foundation," he said, "competitive nations abroad no longer concern themselves with trying to compete over here, but interest themselves more especially with combating our competition in other foreign markets."

Pickens Unable to Visit Soviet Union Now; Had Planned to Speak in U.S.

The visit of William Pickens to the Soviet Union will not take place this year. Although Pickens has been especially requested to make the trip by the Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations between Russia and Foreign Countries, in order to participate in the celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, he has been unable to accept owing to arrangements which he had previously made to speak in America for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Near End of Suit Over Rev. Purnell's Church

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 28.—With the fate of "King" Benjamin Purnell of the House of David at stake, opposing lawyers today entered the crucial stage of their battle in the dissolution suit against the cult.

W. J. Barnard, chief defense counsel, and George E. Nichols, Special Assistant Attorney General, were to open the final rounds of their long fight in presenting arguments before Judge Louis H. Feed, of Newberry, as to whether Purnell's colony should be dissolved as an immoral and fraudulent institution.

Tunney Back in Town.

Gene Tunney returned to his home town yesterday like a conquering hero. Nearly 2,000 persons jammed the concourse of the Grand Central station and cheered the champion as he stepped off a train from Cleveland.

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Outlawing the Stonecutters' Union

What is "hailed as a victory for the government," the adverse decision handed down by Federal Judge Grubb in the prosecution brought against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union in New York, is a matter of concern to the whole labor movement.

The government appeared in this case as the open advocate of the bosses. The decision makes it a criminal offense for the stonecutters' union to refuse to handle or work scab material.

Following the recent supreme court decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, this latest decision shows that it is the intention of the bosses and their government to use this decision to the limit of its possibilities for the crippling and destruction of unions.

There is another event of great importance to the labor movement which occurred during the prosecution of the union officials. A former attorney for the stonecutters union appeared as the chief witness for the government; it was his testimony that was largely responsible for the government's success.

In the American labor movement, where lawyers at present play such a prominent part, where such large sums are expended by unions for legal services and a condition is created whereby the attorneys become the confidants of the union at all times, the legal fraternity is becoming a menace.

Able and willing to change their opinions at will for a fee, the betrayal of the Stonecutters' Union just cited should teach a valuable lesson, i. e., the labor movement should begin to develop its own legal staff composed of men and women who are of and loyal to the working class in addition to being legal experts.

"The government," said Judge Grubb, "has made out a clear case. Moreover, all that is required to be shown is intention to keep out the stone—the motive for the intention is not important."

Union officials who talk loudly and continuously of the beauties of American institutions and who are hostile to the organization of a labor party because, they say, it is founded upon the despicable theory that classes exist in America, will do well to ponder Judge Grubb's remarks.

They might, for instance, for the purpose of determining the function and role of the courts and government, list all the huge mergers—steel, oil, coal, bread, railways, water power, banks, explosives, electric apparatus, automobiles, etc.—all of which have taken place recently, all of which violate the Sherman act—but of whose sponsors and beneficiaries have been prosecuted.

The government, however, when it succeeds in outlawing the ordinary activity of a union of 5,000 members, "hails it as a victory."

An examination of the facts leads straight to the conclusion that mass violations of injunctions must be organized and a labor party to carry the battle of the working class into all sectors of the government be established.

When Admirals May Speak Freely.

Nothing is going to be done to Admiral Magruder—not right away anyway.

In his article in the Saturday Evening Post the admiral accused the navy department of wasting something like \$100,000,000 per year. This is a serious charge and under ordinary circumstances would be followed by severe disciplinary action.

Admiral Magruder, however, is instructed to submit a plan for reorganization to the navy department embodying suggestions for correcting the errors and abuses he cited.

Nowhere in the official discussion, is anything like a drastic cut in the naval budget mentioned—nor will it be mentioned. Had Admiral Magruder advocated such a thing he would have been demoted so rapidly that it would have made his head swim.

Magruder is for a better and bigger navy—and so is Wall Street and Wall Street's government. If to secure this it is necessary to deprive certain persons of their securities, to put the whole department on a Taylor system basis, this will be done.

American imperialism wants its navy to be put on a war basis as soon as possible and, outside the role of navy and inner departmental politics, officers who advocate the utmost efficiency will not be punished.

Those who expected an onslaught on Magruder because of his violation of navy discipline were doomed to disappointment from the start. It is quite probable on the other hand that the Magruder article was inspired by powerful interests who desire the most efficient navy in the world—especially more efficient than the British navy.

Letters From Our Readers

Fights Against Workers' Murderers.
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
I received your request to help THE DAILY WORKER in its fight for the working class and against the murderers and oppressors of the workers.

Unfortunately I live in an almost hopeless district as far as the Americans are concerned and have been unable to collect anything as yet for THE DAILY WORKER. There is a strong South Slav element hereabout but the South Slav comrades I am sure are canvassing this element.

However, I am myself sending you \$25 and I promise that, I shall do everything in my power to help the victims of the masters and to bring about the speedy overthrow of the masters.

—J. H. Dickinson, Mountain View, California.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Church's Hocus-Pocus.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
On this Labor Day a great many priests, sky-pilots, of about 57 denominations of the christian faith glorified and sanctified Labor and all its poverty, trials and tribulations.

The hypocrisy of the whole business is shown in the fact that the priests, preachers, and rabbis are the most practiced loafers in modern society. They toil not neither do they spin. And they are as fat and sleek as any group of business men on earth. In fact they despise labor as degrading but the masters' voice compels them to glorify labor and bless it so that the capitalists can perpetuate their robbery of the workers "legally," as sanctioned by the religious lackeys.

Until enough of the wage-slaves find out that the dispensers of christian doctrine are the enemies of the workers the priests will continue the ancient and modern hocus-pocus.
—Daniel F. O'Brien, N. Y. C.

Labor Officialdom Admits Crisis Is Here

The Coming Pittsburgh Conference—An Extraordinary Measure, the First Since March, 1917—The Position of the Miners' Union—What It Means to the Labor Movement—The Reward for Supporting Morgan's War—A Minimum Program—Mass Pressure Upon the Pittsburgh Conference.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

250 leading officials are to meet in Pittsburgh following the American Federation of Labor convention, to outline plans to aid the United Mine Workers of America.

By the time this conference meets the coal strike will have been on more than three months but this is the first indication the official labor leadership has shown that the nationwide attack on the most important union in the A. F. of L. confronts the whole labor movement with an extraordinary emergency.

Unless extraordinary efforts are put forth by the labor movement the United Mine Workers' Union will suffer a defeat which it will take it years to overcome and there is even in the situation the grave probability that the union will be destroyed.

The anthracite section of the union where the bosses have not started an open offensive as yet could not possibly survive intact after the bituminous miners had suffered a crushing defeat.

The latest figures on production, compiled by the Federated Press from the most authentic source show, with telling force, the gravity of the crisis.

Total production of bituminous coal for August was 41,705,000 tons. For the same month last year (with no strike on) it was 46,352,000 tons. The strike therefore has decreased production for the month of August only 4,647,000 tons, or approximately 10 per cent.

But still worse from the standpoint of the labor movement, bituminous tonnage is increasing. August tonnage exceeded that of July by approximately 15 per cent. In the sixth month of the strike, with winter near, this is an ominous sign.

Not only in the non-union fields is production on the increase but in the union fields as well. Indiana, always considered part of the "central competitive field," union territory, produced 1,850,000 tons in August. Production in the same month last year was 1,730,000 tons. The Indiana mines therefore are within 380,000 tons of normal production. August production was practically twice that of July when it was 880,000 tons.

If the Indiana figures are correct it indicates that the strike has lost its effectiveness in that state.

Illinois and Ohio are holding their own. The strike in these two states has reduced production approximately 90 and 75 per cent respectively.

Tonnage for Illinois for August last year was 5,000,000 in round figures. Last month it was but 720,000. Yet this figure represents an increase over July when only 362,000 tons were mined.

Ohio tonnage for August of last year was 2,056,000. This year August production was only 613,000. But here too there was a gain for the operators over July tonnage of 553,000.

In Pennsylvania, where August tonnage last year was 12,000,000, August of this year shows a tonnage of 10,340,000—a reduction of 1,660,000 tons. But August production shows a gain of 1,760,000 tons over July production.

The difference in the total tonnage figures for the months of August of this year and last is a matter of 4,547,000 tons.

The decrease of production in Ohio and Illinois is based on the figures of 5,723,000 tons. There is a decrease of 1,660,000 tons in Pennsylvania due to the strike and in Indiana, a decrease of 380,000 tons.

The total reduction of tonnage in these four states, where the union was strongly established, is 7,763,000 tons.

But the gap between total national tonnage in August, 1926, 46,352,000 tons, and total production for August of this year, 41,705,000 tons, is only 4,647,000 tons.

It is clear therefore that the coal barons, by one means and another, have succeeded in discounting by 3,216,000 tons the strike of the union in the best organized fields.

Where does this coal come from? How is it possible for the coal barons to render a strike of the United Mine Workers, which in 1919 was able practically to paralyze coal production, so completely ineffective?

The answer to these two questions not only shows in clear relief the processes by which the attack on the miners' union has been developed but it also shows the complete bankruptcy of the Lewis machine now in control of the United Mine Workers.

Eastern Kentucky produced in August of last year, 4,200,000 tons. In August of this year this field produced 4,293,000 tons.

Western Kentucky for the same periods produced 1,230,000 and 2,226,000 tons.

Southern West Virginia figures for August of last year and this are 9,430,000 and 10,488,000 tons.

Northern West Virginia produced 3,472,000 tons for August, 1926, and 3,943,000 tons in August, 1927.

The strike in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania has succeeded in cutting national production for Au-

gust only 4,647,000 tons although the decrease in the normal tonnage of these four states alone is 7,763,000 tons.

A glance at the production figures for West Virginia and Kentucky, comparing August, 1926, and August, 1927, shows that the difference between 7,763,000 tons, the total cut in tonnage in the four states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the total decrease nationally, due to the strike, 4,647,000 tons, is more than made up by the increase of production in West Virginia and Kentucky—3,248,000 tons.

The unorganized districts are breaking the strike—just as the coal barons calculated, just as the Communists and the left wing in the miners' union said they would, if the Lewis machine continued the criminal policy of fighting the militant elements in the union and making nothing but a pretense of organizing West Virginia and Kentucky.

The total production of West Virginia and Kentucky for the month of August was 21,580,000 tons—more than 50 per cent of the total national production of 41,705,000 tons.

If to non-union production in West Virginia and Kentucky—21,580,000 tons—we add Pennsylvania's non-union production of 10,340,000 tons, we get 31,920,000 tons of the total national production of 41,705,000 tons—representing a generous 75 per cent national production.

A child can see that if this relationship of forces continues the strike will not only be lost but the United Mine Workers of America will suffer an overwhelming defeat.

The union will either be wiped out completely in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, its strongest centers, or it will be crippled for a very long period.

In Illinois and Ohio, exactly because these are the strongest union districts, the drive of the coal barons is becoming more intense.

Federal injunctions of a most sweeping character authorizing United States marshals to swear in as many deputies as necessary to aid the operators have been issued.

Saves the United Mine Workers of America! Build a Labor Party! Fight the war danger!

These are the minimum tasks of the American labor movement. Show of force! The workers whose interests they have so far failed to fight for, will take nothing less than these tasks as their immediate program in this emergency.

THREE kinds of action are necessary to meet the situation adequately:

1. The launching of an organization campaign in the non-union fields supported by the whole labor movement.

2. The organization of defense and relief for the miners on a nationwide scale.

3. A call for the formation of a labor party, based on the unions and embracing all working class organizations, which, in alliance with the exploited farmers and their organizations, will place a full ticket in the field for the national election in 1928.

It seems to us that this is the absolute minimum below which the Pittsburgh conference dare not go without appearing before the whole labor movement as a gathering to which the growth of the power of the working class means nothing—a meeting which showed more clearly than ever the weakness of the labor movement.

Every possible method of bringing pressure upon the Pittsburgh conference for the minimum program outlined above must be utilized.

ALL workers who see the threat to the labor movement and know that no real attempt has as yet been made by the official leadership to meet it, will realize the necessity of drafting and having passed by local unions, a central labor council, cooperative societies and workers' fraternal organizations, resolutions calling upon the union officials to adopt at the Pittsburgh conference a fighting program along the lines laid down above.

The American labor movement must make a united stand and say to the bosses that the offensive against the miners and the labor movement shall end.

The flood of injunctions, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, supreme court decisions outlawing union activities—all have gone unanswered.

American capitalism has grown arrogant. It believes that there is no fight left in the labor movement. Here, behind the miners in the front line trenches of the American class struggle, a stand must be made.

We must fight or surrender—there is no other choice.

Organize the unorganized! Save the United Mine Workers of America!

Build a Labor Party! Fight the war danger!

These are the minimum tasks of the American labor movement. Show of force! The workers whose interests they have so far failed to fight for, will take nothing less than these tasks as their immediate program in this emergency.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A. Schuehlen, Sr., Phila., Pa.	5.00
Workers Party Local, Newark, N. J.	46.00
A. Malisoff, Woodridge, N. Y.	5.00
Angelo Paravindino, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
G. Lang, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Frank J. Swiatek, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Chas. J. Czak, Ferrysburg, N. Y.	1.00
Gussie Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Leon Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Sam H. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
A. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
J. Small, Maywood, N. J.	1.00
Edward Kolar, Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
Jos. Pavlovic, Jr., Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
Jerry Kohout, Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
Frank Cempirek, Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
Rose Yun, Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
Joseph Miron, Dillonville, Ohio	1.00
E. J. Beggs, Portsmouth, Va.	4.00
L. Gregositi, Barton, Ohio	5.00
S. S. 3D-FI, New York City	3.10
Ernest Henning, Harrington, Washington	1.00
Israh. Baron, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Thomas Cuhone, Kelly Lake, Minn.	5.00
Frank Slezak, Cranford, N. J.	2.00
Slov. Rob. Spolok, Newark, N. J.	10.00
Clas. Pitka, Chicago, Ill.	2.25
Clas. Del. Spol., Union City, N. J.	5.00

Court Holds Union May Picket When No Strike Is On; Injunction Lost

The first application of the ruling of the New York court of appeals that workers may picket even though no strike exists has been made by supreme court justice Alfred Frankenthaler in denying an injunction against the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and New York cloak and dress joint board. The injunction was sought by Oakland Garment Inc. to stop union workers from trying to organize its shop by peaceful picketing. The firm broke away from the association of employers with which the union had a contract.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place — Madison Sq. Garden.

DRAMA

Much Mirth About Little

Audience Laughs at 'The Shannons of Broadway' But Why Is No Mean Mystery

JAMES GLEASON



Author and chief player in "The Shannons of Broadway," a new comedy just opened at the Martin Beck Theatre.

"The Belt" Rehearsal—New Machiavelli Play

George Tyler has placed in rehearsal "Hoosiers Abroad," with Elliott Nugent in the leading role. The play has been adapted by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson from their play, "The Man From Home."

Alexander McKaig has acquired "The Racket," a Chicago police play by Bartlett Cormack, which he will present in New York later in the season. Alphonse Ethier and Edward G. Robinson have been engaged for the leading role.

Brady and Wiman announce a new play by Lemist Esler titled, "Machiavelli," which they will place in rehearsal next month.

Mary Loane has been engaged for the feminine lead opposite James Spottswode in the new mystery play "Out of the Night," by Harold Hutchinson and Margery Williams.

"The Belt," the Paul Sifton play which launches the New Playwrights season, has been placed in rehearsal by Edward Massey, director. Heaton Vorse will arrange the music for this production.

The Place—Madison Sq. Garden.
The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.20. COURT THEATRE, 4th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. A. H. Woods Presents "The Trial of Mary Dugan" by Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—DEX CHERMAN

The Desert Song

with Robt. Hatfield & Eddie Buzzo. 11th Month. CASINO, 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30

Romancing 'Round. Mat. Wed. & Sat. with Frank Morgan and Peggy Conway

The Temptress

A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ

Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"

The funniest of his productions

at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.

This SUNDAY, October 2, 1927

Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

The New Playwrights Theatre

"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!

OPENING OCTOBER 19 with

THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame

by PAUL SIFTON.

Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair.
THE CEPTURES, by Em. Jo. Rasche.
HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold.
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Farquhar.
and a play by John Howard Lawson.

The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

SWATOW HAILS RED ARMIES WITH OUTBURST OF JOY

Li Chi-shen May Move Against Peasants

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.—The Chinese press reports that Yeh-ting's revolutionary army occupied Swatow on the evening of Sept. 23rd. Even before the troops entered the city, it was filled with partisan peasant detachments who gave an enthusiastic welcome to the soldiers on their entrance into Swatow.

The streets were filled with workers and peasants wearing the red sleeve bands of volunteers, the city was covered with red flags, and everywhere were leaflets, placards and revolutionary inscriptions. All the political prisoners were released from all the city prisons.

The papers report that Li Chi-shen intends to move against Swatow with the thirteenth division comprising two regiments of the fifth army. He has also requested Nanking to dispatch warships against Swatow.

HONGKONG, Sept. 28.—Three columns of Cantonese troops today were advancing toward Swatow and Chao Chow Fu, according to advices received here.

Authorities here expect that looking will occur if the Cantonese occupy Swatow.

The advance of the Cantonese was hampering shipping along East River ports.

Merchants here have been requested to suspend shipments to Hoi How owing to mass disturbances.

Lamont's Talk Betrays Morrow's Mexican Role

(Continued from Page 1). Mexican state to fulfill its obligation to its foreign creditors, the land and oil question has, however, had the effect of discouraging most of the British and American oil companies operating in Mexico, and their oil production has fallen off heavily. For instance, the production of oil, which in 1922 amounted to 182,200,000 barrels, fell in 1926 to 115,500,000 barrels, and in 1927 to 90,500,000 barrels. The production in 1927 is hard to estimate, but if continued at only the present rate will be materially below that of 1926.

"The taxes levied by the government upon the production and export of oil form its greatest single source of revenue, and this diminished production of oil has cost the government heavily; for the taxes, which in 1922 amounted to almost 85,000,000 pesos, produced in 1926 only 7,235,000 pesos, and will in 1927 produce even less than the latter amount."

"Mr. Morrow Speaking." "Until these perplexing questions now at issue approximate settlement, it is not probable that Mexico will invite foreign capital to seek out there on any large scale. I believe that the United States has the greatest possible friendliness for our nearest neighbors on the south and desires for them nothing but peace and prosperity."

It is not hard to imagine that these words expressed rather exactly the sentiments of Mr. Morrow, and that Mr. Morrow's legal and financial and diplomatic talents will be devoted to the "bettering of Mexican-American relations" along these lines.

Hearing on Child's Death. A hearing bearing on the automobile accident which resulted in the death of six-year-old Ella Powers, of 47-26 Forty-ninth Street, Long Island City, will be held tomorrow in the Long Island City magistrate's court.

Magistrate Defends L.I. Railroad Conductor for Pushing Girl Off Train

Magistrate Peter M. Daly in Jamaica, Queens, yesterday denied the application made by counsel for Miss Edna Newberg, 19, of Lynbrook, for warrants for the arrest of Conductor Robert Cannon of the Long Island Railroad, on charges of disorderly conduct and assault in the third degree. Edward E. Edstrom of Valley Stream, represented Miss Newberg.

Miss Newberg was put off a Long Island train at Jamaica last Friday morning because she had no ticket and no money with which to pay her fare from Lynbrook to New York. Miss Newberg contended that Cannon handled her roughly in putting her off the train and as a result she required medical attention. Miss Newberg had commuted regularly on the L. I. R. R. for a year.

Edstrom today first applied for a warrant for Cannon's arrest on a charge of third degree assault but Magistrate Daly refused the warrant on the grounds that there was no evidence of assault, and when Edstrom sought a warrant on a charge of disorderly conduct the magistrate stated that there was no grounds for that charge.

Magistrate said in his opinion a conductor had the right to use "any reasonable means" in removing a passenger from a train for not paying the fare.

Walker's Understudy Declares More Pay Is Very "Unpatriotic"

That no workers employed by the city should be given wage increases, is the policy of Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee.

Addressing the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate, McKee stated that as far as the city departments were concerned no raises in wages would be tolerated. He went further and started to wave the American flag, declaring "to expect more pay is unpatriotic and unfair."

The only workers who might obtain a small increase in pay are the street sweepers whose pay may be raised to the same level as the other laborers.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

Chase National Bank in Giant Merger; Now Next Largest in World

The Chase National Bank became the second largest banking institution in the world when it yesterday absorbed the Mutual Bank, which has numerous branches in Brooklyn. The merger is another step in the concentration of finance capital. The Chase National Bank now ranks second to the National City Bank.

With Chase Securities Corporation the Chase Bank now has assets totalling \$134,000,000.

Membership Meeting of Young Workers League Will Be Held Sunday

A general membership meeting of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Sunday, 2 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the Unity Resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee and other important problems confronting the league in the pre-convention period. A comradery will be held after the meeting.

BEGINNING OF THE ANTI-FASCIST FRAME-UP



Spot in Bronx where Joseph Carisi and Nicholas Amoroso, fascists, were killed last Decoration Day. Charged with their murder, Calogero Grecco and Donato Carillo, anti-fascist workers, will soon go on trial.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cleaners' and Dyers' Union. The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union will hold a special meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at 151 Clinton St. Election of five members of the executive board and a business manager will take place between 5 and 9 p. m. All members are urged to attend.

Grand Spotlight Dance. The Young Progressives will hold a grand spotlight dance Friday, 8:30 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 50 West 126th St. Admission 40 cents. Everybody welcome.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting. A conference of all councils of the United Council of Working Class Housewives for the Daily Worker-Freihait bazaar will be held next Thursday, 6:30 p. m. at Room 237, 80 East 11th St.

Sew For Bazaar. Volunteers wanted to sew for Daily Worker-Freihait Bazaar at Comrade Gross' house, 1562 Minford Pl., the Bronx, all day and evening Saturday and Sunday.

Hungarian Needle Trades Workers. The Hungarian Needle Trades Workers Club will meet tonight, 8 p. m., at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Gold, Hyman, Mencher and Gravitza.

Metropolitan Workers Soccer League. The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League which was recently organized has officially opened its season. It has affiliated with it 14 soccer teams. Already several more soccer clubs have asked for information about joining the League.

The M. W. S. L. is building a referee section so it will have its own referees. By doing so it will make itself independent of the professional referees, organizations. All those who have had any experience with the game should come to a meeting which will take place on Saturday, October 1st, 6 p. m., at 854 Jackson Avenue, Bronx. Anybody desiring further information shall write to L. Balog, 1109 Franklin Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Booth At Bazaar.

The Progressive Group, Local 38, appeals to all members of the local and friends to contribute articles for its booth at the Daily Worker-Freihait bazaar. Workers should also get articles from their friends. Send them to L. Lieb, care of Goodman, 1 East 11th St.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

1,250 Window Cleaners Prepare for Strike

(Continued from Page One)

The affiliated scab union was headed by one Abe Gravois, alias Kaufman who is said to have a most disagreeable record and whose double-crossing activities is well-known among the window cleaners.

On September 1st, members of the Amalgamated bosses' association began to "resign" en masse. Shortly thereafter the organization was "disbanded" and a new organization was created, which itself called itself Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association. H. Fink, a renegade officer, formerly in the Protective Union, and late head of the Amalgamated Employers' Association, was made manager. In this case the leopard succeeded in changing his spots but the carcass was the same.

Insurance Firms Aid Bosses. The new bosses' association made an agreement with the outlaw scab union and a hundred men or so went over to the company union but not until they were threatened with violence and discharge.

The state department of insurance will in all probability be compelled to inject itself for the first time in its history into a labor dispute when officials of the Protective Union will make formal complaint to James A. Beha, the superintendent of insurance charging that the Window Cleaners Employers' Association organized a workmen's compensation insurance company called the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company and uses membership in the company as a club with which to force members of the association to recognize the scab company union.

Due to the fact that window cleaning in New York City is an unusually hazardous occupation most casualty insurance companies have refused to accept the employers' contract, particularly after experience with the bosses' showed that they often faked their payrolls to bring about a reduction of premiums. So the bosses formed their own company. As it is compulsory under law for employers to carry compensation insurance and as privately owned companies refused to have anything to do with the employers, the bosses' association was in a position to wield a club over the heads of those who recognized the accredited union. These charges are being formally presented to the department of insurance sometime next week.

Issue Call To Members. The Progressive Union, the militant, is a chartered member in the American Federation of Labor and yesterday officials of the union conferred with Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L., and notified him of the decision to strike.

Leaflets were distributed among all window cleaners yesterday. They read in part: "Workers! The bosses' association has broken the agreement. The association has refused to adjust all grievances pertaining to wages and conditions and they have made wholesale resignations from Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, their association. The Window with all its efforts to come to a peaceful understanding, has been forced to prepare to call for a general strike. At the meeting (Thursday, September 29th at 7 p. m.) the proclamation of the general strike will take place." The call was signed by the executive committee.

Officials of the Protective Union, Peter Darrck, secretary and Harry Feinstein, business manager, state that the bosses fear a strike and may come to terms without a strike.

ARE YOU GETTING THEM? BUY THE DAILY WORKER

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight. Second Avenue and 16th Street. Speakers: Sylvan A. Pollack, Solon de Leon, Julius Codkind, I. M. Glazin, Ninth Avenue and 40th Street. Speakers: Bert Miller, G. Pitman, John Malliciano.

Bergen Avenue and 149th Street. Speakers: Pat Devine, Charles Mitchell and G. E. Powers. Allerton and Holland Aves. Speakers: George Primoff, C. Winter and Charles Nemeroff.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow. Elmyr and Tompkins Ave. Speakers: M. Gordon, E. Koppel, L. Platt, Grand St. Ext. Speakers: Charles Krumbein, H. Gordon and J. Cohen. Madison Ave. and 116th St. Speakers: J. J. Ballam, Julius Codkind, J. Goldman.

Ave. A and 7th St. Speakers: William F. Dunne, C. K. Miller, M. Pasternack and B. Bubensky. 25th St. and 8th Ave. Speakers: Jack Stachel, I. Potash, Al Schaap and M. Weich.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Speakers: Mark Wolfe, A. Bimba, P. Cosgrove. Newark-Market Plaza. Speakers: M. Hartlieb and J. M. McDonald.

FD2 SS2A Meets Tonight.

A special meeting of FD2 SS2A will be held tonight, 6:30 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. All members must be present.

Section 2 Meets Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of Section 2 will be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., at 100 West 28th St. It is very important that all members be present.

FD 4 2-A Meets Tonight.

F. D. 4 2-A will meet tonight, 6:30 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. This will be a special meeting to take action on the Daily Worker-Freihait Bazaar. All members must be present.

Sub-Section 1-D Meets Tonight.

Sub-Section 1 D meets tonight, 7 o'clock, at 108 East 14th Street. All members must attend.

League Membership Meeting.

The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League is calling a membership meeting to be held Sunday, 2 p. m., at 108 East 14th Street. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the Unity Resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee and other important problems confronting the League in the pre-convention period. A comradery will be held after the meeting.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Te. Lehigh 6022. DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF. SURGEON DENTIST. Office Hours: 10:15 A. M. to 5:15 P. M. Daily Except Friday and Sunday. 349 EAST 115th STREET. Cor. Second Ave. New York.

Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin. Surgeon Dentists. 1 UNION SQUARE. Room 803 Phone Stuy. 10119.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY. STUDIO OR OUTSIDE. Patronize Our Friend. SPIESS STUDIO. 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1897).

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

to help with Bazaar work, at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Square.

Scab Grocery Clerk Is Fired; Unionist Back At His Job in Store

The right wing scab grocery clerks' union that had furnished a strike-breaker for the grocery store located at 521 East 137th St., the Bronx, beaten by the grocery clerks' union who were ably assisted by the United Council of Working Class Housewives are picketing the grocery store. Their entire membership of nine members is participating.

The strike started several weeks ago when the boss fired the clerk, member of the Grocery Clerks' Union and in his stead hired a member of the scab right wing union.

Intensive picketing started during which several workers were arrested. The boss seeing that his business was falling off, re-employed the union man last Friday and fired the scab.

Democrats Convene; Afraid Row Offsets Use of Oil Scandal

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—(I.N.S.)

The forthcoming conference of "Progressive Democrats" at Chicago will not concern itself with candidates, according to a statement issued here today. W. B. W. Durbin, former Ohio democrat state chairman, who issued the call for the Chicago meeting.

"The Chicago conference will have nothing to do with candidates," Durbin declared. "But it will stress the utter futility of the democratic party permitting itself to become divided over controversies that have no place in a political convention, and which cannot be settled by political action."

The real issue before the people is the record of the Harding-Coolidge administration. Upon that issue the democratic party can sweep the country in 1928."

Durbin attacked the claims of the republican administration that the nation is prosperous, declaring there were more bank and business failures than ever before in history, and pointing to the "oil scandals" and "official corruption."

POLICE TERRORIZE NEGROES IN GARY SCHOOL "STRIKE"

See Klan Influence in Threatened Race War

GARY, Ind., Sept. 28.—A violent race war threatens here as a result of the "strike" of the white pupils in the Emerson High School here who refuse to return to the institution because Negro children have been admitted. Of the 1,400 pupils regularly registered in the school, only 600 reported for their classes today. Gary has a large K. K. K. organization.

Meanwhile, the board of education of Gary has called a conference in an attempt to "solve the problem." Police in Negro District. The presence of 20 Negro pupils in the school caused the secession of the white pupils who were led by members of the football team.

Police have been stationed in the Negro district, despite the fact that it is from the white districts that danger of violence is most expected. Gary has a huge Negro working class population.

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Literature of Marxism and Leninism Develops in the English-Speaking World

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Without a revolutionary theory, we cannot have a revolutionary movement."

This quotation from Lenin has special application to the English-speaking world, embracing such far-flung sections of the globe as the British Isles and the United States, Canada and South Africa, Australia and Alaska. The publication of revolutionary writings, the literature of Marxism and Leninism, is of prime importance in spreading an understanding of the class struggle, of revolutionary theory. It is particularly because the working class in the English-speaking lands has been backward in the development of its revolutionary literature, that it is also extremely ignorant of the theory of the class war and thus fails largely in the development of a revolutionary movement.

Meeting the Great Need.

It was to meet this great need that the "International Publishers," 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, was organized three years ago.

It may be said that the publication of the little catalog, "Books for the Fall of 1927," marking three years of publishing activities by "International Publishers," really heralds to workers speaking and reading the English language that they have the beginnings of a Marxist and Leninist literature in their own tongue. There are sixty titles in the little crimson covered pamphlet, indicating the progress that has been achieved since the first announcement of "International Publishers," for the spring book season of 1925, of three volumes, "Literature and Revolution," by Leon Trotsky; "The Foundations of Christianity," by Karl Kautsky, and "Flying Oases," a collection of short stories of "New Russia."

The First Beginnings.

In the pre-war period the Charles H. Kerr & Co. (Chicago) occupied in a humble way the field to which "International Publishers" has now fallen heir. Playing no role in the pre-war socialist party, Charles H. Kerr devoted all of his time to the publication and sale of revolutionary working class literature. "Kerr & Co." was organized on a co-operative basis, with Kerr, however, enjoying unquestioned control. This group also issued "The International Socialist Review," a monthly edited during its most successful years by Mary Marcy, an exceedingly popular writer.

It was "Kerr & Co." that issued the first English translations of the three volumes of Karl Marx's "Capital." The rather poor translation was the work of Ernest Untermann, who became so pro-kaiser during the war that he was dismissed as editorial writer from the rather pro-German "Milwaukee Leader," the English-language socialist daily edited by Victor L. Berger, the socialist congressman.

Yet the Untermann translation was all that was available, not only in the United States but in all other English speaking countries as well. In fact "Kerr & Co." sent its books and pamphlets in large quantities not only to the British Isles, to South Africa and Australia, but to those who could read the English language in Japan, China, India and other countries.

"Kerr & Co." before the war found that it had no competition, not even from the various British parties, like the Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party and the socialist parties, nor from the Fabian Society, in the British possessions, and the socialist party in the United States did not seek to enter its field, forsaking Marxist literature for the publication of "popular" socialist books and pamphlets. "International Publishers" finds that the same field is open to it at the present time, that the demand for its offerings comes from the same sources, so that the word "international" in its name is not without meaning and significance.

Inspired by Bolshevik Triumph.

It may be said, however, that the fruits of the Bolshevik Revolution have provided the inspiration for the ambitious program mapped out at the present time by "International Publishers."

It was following his visit to the Union of Soviet Republics in 1924, that Alexander Trachtenberg, editor-manager of "International Publishers," actively took up the task of building this book-publishing and book-distributing organization. He had had the matter under consideration for some years with A. A. Heller, who had long been interested in spreading revolutionary literature on a large scale, issued as cheaply as possible.

Trachtenberg had visited the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, where the plans were just being perfected for the publication of the complete literary works of these two revolutionists in 36 volumes. At that time the Lenin Institute in Moscow had also made great progress with its program to assemble all the writings of Lenin in 30 volumes.

This monumental task was to be accomplished in the Russian language. Translations were being made into the German and other languages. To make these literary treasures, as well as others, available to the workers in the English-speaking world became the driving incentive of "International Publishers." It has successfully developed that program during the last three years.

Three Fields of Activity.

"International Publishers" may be said to operate in three fields of literary activity. These are as follows:

First: Marxian classics. These include both old and new works. There is offered not only the first English translations of "The Peasant War in Germany," by Friedrich Engels, "Selected Essays," by Karl Marx, and "The Foundations of Christianity," by Karl Kautsky, but also the first volumes in the English language of "The Collected Works of Lenin" and Nikolai Bukharin's "Historical Materialism" and "The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class."

Second: Labor. This includes writings on American labor problems, covering both economic and social conditions. Such books are "Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs; "The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions," by Theresa Wolfson; "The Worker Looks at Government," by Arthur W. Calhoun; "The History of the American Working Class," by Anthony Binba; "The Americanization of Labor," by Robert Dunn, and "Rus-

(Continued in column 4)

SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Victims of Low Wages and Social Oppression—Must Be Brought Into American Labor Movement—Found Mostly in Basic Industry.

By HUGO OEHLER.

SINCE the immigration restrictions against the European worker have been effective the influx of Mexican workers into the United States, especially the Central Western division, has increased. The number of workers that have entered the country exceeds the allotment granted and this is due to the increasing demand for cheap labor, due to the immigration laws and the internal condition of Mexican economy.

IN the southwestern part of the United States, in those states stolen from Mexico in 1848, the Spanish speaking population always has been and are dominated by the customs, language and even laws of these people. But in the last few years they have increased and a movement northward of migratory workers, who shift from place to place looking for a livelihood can be recorded.

They are mainly employed on the railroads, as the poorest paid workers in section gangs, in the packing industry, the metal mines, the cement industry, etc., and are being used in greater numbers in large plantations of the west slope of the Rockies and are in some places of the south taking the places of Negro workers.

THE condition of the majority of these workers, the wage standard and discrimination puts them in the section of the most exploited workers in America. In some places the wages have been reduced lower than the Negro worker and these isolated instances, that seem to be increasing, have caused a psychological reaction on a section of the backward Negroes who have come in contact with them, creating in these Negro workers the feeling of superiority, a reflection of the treatment they receive from the white workers.

An influx has brought with it an increase of discrimination on the part of the backward white workers, especially in the recently divided line was not drawn so tight before.

FOR example in Kansas City a young Mexican 21 years old stepped into a drinking parlor on Southwest Blvd., and asked for a drink of soda water. As he was told to leave, he was insulted because he happened to be a Spanish speaking worker, the owner threw a ball bat at him that dangerously injured the young worker. Friends, both Spanish and

English-speaking workers took the case up, however, in the northside court. The assailant was dismissed with a \$5.00 fine. Friends were not satisfied with this and a \$10,000 suit has been filed against this man.

The problem of the Mexican workers, their relation to the Negro workers and white workers, their relation to the exploiters of America, their relation to the trade unions and to the revolutionary party of the workers in America is a problem that can not be pushed aside.

THE systematic education of the workers, the Negro workers and the English and Spanish speaking, in spite of the language difficulties to this special phase of activity, is essential in order that progress by the militant section of these workers can be effective in penetrating the backward workers.

The connection of the struggle of the Spanish-speaking workers of America with the struggle of the American workers against the capitalist as well as a closer alliance with the Mexican workers' fight against American Imperialism is necessary. An ideological campaign, first among the Mexican workers of America in order to rid their advanced section here of leftism and show them the need of working within the A. F. of L., is needed. Great numbers of the Mexican workers in the southern border section are members of the Mexican Unions and correctly consider the leaders of the A. F. of L. as tools of Imperialism. However, they do not seem to understand the role of Morones nor the great pressure they could exert within the A. F. of L. against these Negro workers.

THE Mexican workers conditions and past as well as his present connections with Mexico make for ripe revolutionary action in the linking up of their struggle with the American workers and the Spanish-speaking workers of Mexico. The strengthening of the ties of the American workers with the Spanish-speaking workers residing in the United States will be a reflection of the unity of the workers' struggle, a lever for further fighting against Imperialism, and the strengthening of the opposition to future invasions of Mexico.

What's What in Washington

GREEN WRITES MURDERER OF VENEZUELAN PEONS; "REQUESTS" GOMEZ PLEASE NOT TO BE SO BRUTAL

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 28.—Juan Vicente Gomez, barbarously cruel dictator of Venezuela, is about to receive a letter from the Pan-American Federation of Labor, at the direction of the late Fifth Congress of that organization, calling upon the despot to reform.

Green Sugars Note.

Surely no treaty of ancient or modern times ever received through his own postoffice a more interesting document—a mixture of polite entreaty and assurance of cordial respect with detailed indictment and incitement to revolt by his people. Green does not anticipate an early reply.

"Sir," he begins, "Delegates from the Union Obrera Venezolana, made serious complaint against conditions enforced on the wage workers of the republic of Venezuela. The Congress was also informed that two labor leaders, captured by the military government, were being held incommunicado at the Washington meeting."

"These conditions do not conform with the principles of modern civilization and democracy. The statements were not contradicted and the Congress unanimously adopted the following resolutions."

Tyranny Brutal.

He then quotes the indictment, which starts with: "For the last 19 years the Venezuelan people have been subjected to constant and cruel violation of their most elemental natural and constitutional rights to life, liberty and property, to freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of peaceful assembly, the right to petition, the right to vote and to a denial of the writ of habeas corpus, which assures citizens against arrest without due legal process."

It proceeds to say that "The Venezuelan workers are not only being exploited industrially and economically by the unwarranted, unjustified and unauthorized authority and power of a dictator in Venezuela but likewise by native and foreign capitalists."

"Requests" Tyrant Not to Tyrannize. The Congress resolved "That the P. A. F. of L. and its affiliated national centers extend to the workers of Venezuela their moral support in putting an early end to the lamentable situation existing in Venezuela; that the officers of the P. A. F. of L. as well as the officers of the several affiliated national labor centers, address their respective governments on behalf of the workers of Venezuela, requesting whatever encouragement

and support might be given so that the natural and constitutional rights of the workers in Venezuela may be fully reestablished; that the officers of their struggle with the American workers and the Spanish-speaking workers of Mexico. The strengthening of the ties of the American workers with the Spanish-speaking workers residing in the United States will be a reflection of the unity of the workers' struggle, a lever for further fighting against Imperialism, and the strengthening of the opposition to future invasions of Mexico."

"It is significant," writes Green, "that the workers of no country affiliated to the P. A. F. of L. presented such sweeping complaints. The Congress referred the matter to the officers of the P. A. F. of L. to arrange for a presentation of these grievances to you, with the request that the wage-earners of Venezuela be granted full freedom of expression, freedom of action, the right of voluntary association and of collective bargaining in the same spirit and to the same extent that is recognized by governments of all free peoples."

"Hopeful that this matter may receive your sympathetic consideration, and with assurances of highest personal cooperation, I beg to remain, Very respectfully yours, (Signed) William Green, President, Pan-American Federation of Labor."

Film Actress and Pilot Lost in Death Valley, Found and Reached Safety

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Sept. 28.—Safe after being stranded five days in the burning sands of Death Valley, Marion Mack, film actress, and her pilot, Capt. Frank Tomick, who were forced down with their plane, "The Spirit of Hollywood," while attempting a flight from Clover field to Chicago, were expected to return home today.

First word of the lost fliers, who had been missing since last Wednesday, was received here yesterday when they flew into Yermo, Calif.

American Girl Stays Home.

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Unfavorable weather reports caused Captain George Haldeman, navigator for Miss Ruth Elder, who plans a non-stop flight to Paris in the monoplane "American Girl," to announce today that the start across the Atlantic would not be made until Thursday or later.

U. S. S. R. Electrification, Lenin's Hope, Grows As Tenth Anniversary Nears

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

The "Elektrostroy" Company was established in 1924. The "Elektrostroy" was organized for the purpose of carrying electricity to the countryside by building electric stations, equipping factories working on agricultural products, rendering organization and technical aid to the people in the use of electricity.

In 1924-25 the "Elektrostroy" built electric stations to the value of 825,000 roubles, in 1925-26 to the value of 1,850,000 roubles, in 1926-27 four million roubles, and in 1927-28 it is planned to build to the value of about 7 million roubles. The average value of electrification per household is estimated at 100 roubles. The average capacity of a motor per household has developed from year to year as follows: in 1924-25, 0.02 horse power; in 1925-26, 0.114 H.P., and in 1926-27, 0.2 H.P. From this it is evident that the rural electric stations are becoming an ever-more important factor in the industrialization of agriculture.

The reduction of the cost of production of electric stations may be characterized as follows: if the costs of 1924-25 be taken as 100 the cost at the present time after 2 successive reductions is 62.8%, i. e. a decline of 37.2%.

If the overhead expenses of October 1st, 1925 be taken as a unit, those of April 1st, 1927, were 0.53, i. e. a curtailment in the overhead expenses of 47%.

OIL OUTPUT IN JULY.

The output of oil in July throughout the U. S. S. R. is 1.5% above that of June. Altogether 838,100 tons of oil were produced in July as against 823,900 tons in June.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

An exhibition of the ten years' achievement of the Scientific Research Institute will be opened in Moscow for the 10th Anniversary. Exhibitions are also being organized in the Moscow districts on education. In some districts contests are organized for the best models for schools, nurseries and kindergartens. Prizes will be given.

Ukrainian scientists intend to open a home for the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. The National Ukrainian Library is preparing the opening of a book exhibition dedicated to the achievements of Ukrainian publishing enterprise.

GROWTH OF TRUSTIFICATION.

During the last four years we have seen the following changes in the relative strength of the syndicates in the sale of manufactured goods: the textile syndicate manipulated 30.3% of the textile trade in 1923-24; in 1924-25 it had 42.9% of the trade, in 1925-26, 75.2%, and in 1926-27, 82.4%. The metal syndicate had in 1923-24, 2.5% of the metal trade, in 1926-27, 51%. In 1926-27 the oil syndicate has 99% of the trade in products of the oil industry.

The turnover of the syndicates has increased from 750 million roubles in 1923-24 to 3,174 million in 1926-27. This development of the syndicates is a result of the organic growth of state industry and proceeds without a forced process of syndicalization, but rather on the basis of voluntary amalgamation of the respective branches of industry.

Mobilization Maneuvers.

Mobilization maneuvers have, taken place lately in some districts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for elements liable to military service.

These mobilization maneuvers are held mainly with the object of verifying periodically the Soviet Union's preparedness for defense. Such a test of preparedness is the present mobilization maneuvers which are taking place in some districts.

These maneuvers are of particular importance just now when international relations are very strained, when the imperialist powers are making feverish preparations for war and finally, when the question of the preparedness of the Soviet State for the defense of its frontiers has become the most important question of the day.

Therefore, these mobilization maneuvers and their results will show best the frame of mind of the masses. Mobilization maneuvers must also be a test for all economic and cooperative organs. Their duty is to keep trade and industry at the normal level in the mobilization period.

At the end of the mobilization maneuvers, the called-up elements are disbanded and sent home and horses, carts and harnesses are returned to the owners, the whole campaign being in the nature of a review of available forces.

Just now the mobilization maneuvers in the Crimea have come to an end; their results are brilliant.

All the called-up people put in an appearance and stayed the full time. The mobilization apparatus was flexible, swift and well organized.

The mobilization maneuvers on the Terek (Caucasus) were also brilliant. The mobilized forces marched to the rallying points, bands playing and banners flowing. There have been cases of peasants refusing to take advantage of the remission of the agricultural tax on the plea that the government needs money for the defense of the country.

LABOR'S LITERATURE GROWS

(Continued from 1st column)

sia Today," the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

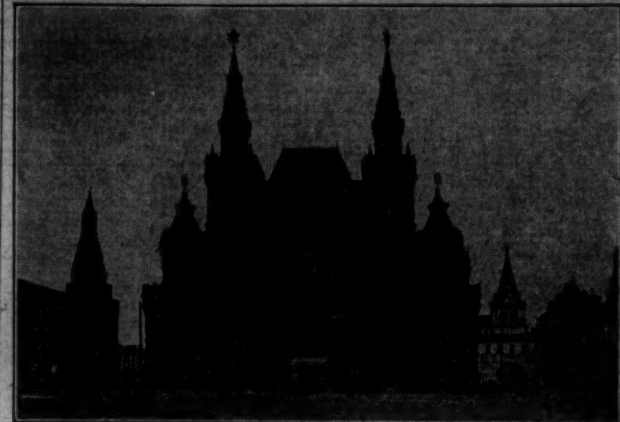
Third: The New Russia. This includes material not only on the economic conditions in the Soviet Union, but also on the questions of religion, the theatre, the schools, music, short stories, fiction and poetry, also literature dealing with various phases of Russian life.

Such books are "Modern Russian Poetry—An Anthology," by Leonid Sabaneyeff; "Russian Poetry—An Anthology," chosen and translated by Babette Deutsch and Armand Yarmolinsky; "The New Theatre and Cinema of Soviet Russia," by Huxley Carter; "Education in Soviet Russia," by Scott Nearing, and similar publications.

Important Place To Fill.

This is a wide field. The ordinary American publisher looks upon it as "unprofitable." It is therefore very unpopular with him.

"International Publishers" is not organized to make profits. It is organized to spread word while literature that can be matched in the excellence of the paper used, the big and readable type, and the clearness of its printing with the best appearing productions of capitalist publishing houses. This is the high standard it has set for itself, for workers, eyes tired and minds numbed in industry need books that can easily be read. These books are now being sold in 500 book shops and department stores in this country. They appear in hundreds of public, university and college libraries. They are being seriously reviewed in large numbers of publications, including daily newspapers and monthly magazines. The literature of the revolution is taking its prominent place in the English-speaking world.



Historical Museum in Moscow.

AMERICAN TOURISTS WILL HAVE UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO SEE U. S. S. R. MUSEUMS

Every country in the world has its quota of museums, mostly dedicated to the arts. Rarely, practically never does one find museums dedicated to the various aspects of the commercial life of a country, forming vivid nuclei of industry which graphically portray the history and accomplishments of a particular phase of commerce.

A country which has established this system of enlightening industrial development is Soviet Russia. There are museums—to list a few of the more important ones—dedicated to the Red Army and fleet, to the Trade Union Movement, to Iconography, to Toys, to furniture, porcelain and railroads, to famous men such as Darwin and Dostoevsky, to home industry, applied art, and others far too numerous to list.

From the above it can be readily surmised that the days the American tourists will spend in Soviet Russia will be brimming with activity, not considering the gala celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

In connection with museums, probably the most interesting to the tourists will be the Russian Historical State Museum, in Moscow. It is a massive building, with its main facade facing the famous Red Square.

Since the October Revolution, it has been completely reorganized as a museum of the history and life of the nations forming the Soviet Union. The library of the Holy Synod, which was incorporated in this museum, and also the valuable section of Antiquities from the former Rumyantsev Museum. The vestibule is famous throughout the scientific world for the many fine specimens from the Stone Age of the most ancient and the more recent (Paleolithic and Neolithic) periods.

The Historical Museum possesses an important library of historical and archaeological works and books on the history of literature—in all, well over a million volumes. There is a reading room containing five hundred comfortable seats and tables.

Members of the party of tourists organized by World Tourists, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, may be given permission to extend their stay for the purpose of research work in the museum.

Long before the war in Socialist youth organizations a fierce struggle was waged between revolutionary and reformist tendencies. Reformism was introduced into the youth movement from without. When the socialist youth organizations with their active political struggle, their anti-militarist activity and their strong international connections had begun to play a more or less important role in the labor movement the reformists, who in many countries had conquered the socialist youth, decided either to make the youth organizations an obedient appendage of their opportunist policy or to destroy them. Reformism was brought into the ranks of the socialist youth by adult opportunists from the social democratic and trade union movement. One of the first most important questions around which centered the struggle between the revolutionary reformist tendencies in the socialist youth movement was the question of the independence of the movement. Everywhere where revolutionaries succeeded in youth organizations succeeded in maintaining the independence of their organizations, despite the attack of their elders, these organizations did not fall into the reformist slough during the war.

In those instances where independence was lost the socialist youth organizations from the first day participated in the treacherous policy of their elders. In order to show how "independence" existed in these organizations we give an example which O. Tarchanov gives in his history of the youth movement: In Germany in 1913-1918, 873 local committees carried on youth work. Of these 873 committees 112 were simply educational committees of the local party committee; 104 "Youth Commissions" in which there was not one young comrade, 37 youth commissions, in which the youth constituted one-third of the youth workers, 38 of which only one-half consisted of young workers and only in three of such commissions had the youth a majority.

The treachery of the reformist section of the socialist youth movement during the imperialist war was first of all determined by the character of these organizations which were completely under the political and organizational tutelage of the right reformists. Communist historians of the socialist youth movement enumerate five important milestones in the history of the international socialist youth movement before the betrayal: 1. complete destruction of independence, 2. no participation in political struggle, 3. separation from the struggle for economic demands of youth workers, 4. complete abandonment of the struggle against militarism, 5. transformation into a purely cultural educational organization and the gradual transition from revolutionary internationalism to chauvinist nationalism.

Vacillation. The youth organizations in Germany, France and Holland, the Austrian socialist youth which at the beginning of the war broke off all international relations, went over completely to the side of chauvinist nationalism and also the Belgian organization adopted a vacillating attitude. The majority of the leading members of the Belgian Jeunes Gardes, amongst them also De Man, the chairman of the International Youth Bureau, openly went over to the side of the traitors. De Man actually joined the Belgian army as a volunteer. The central executive of the French socialist youth silently approved all the deeds of their comrades in the socialist party, who not only voted for war credits, but even took over the war ministry. The French socialist youth declined to participate in the international socialist youth conference in 1916 in Bern. They continuously called on the young French workers to participate in the struggle against their German brothers.

The deeds of the reformist section of the socialist youth movement during the war may be enumerated as follows: a) Complete support for the treacherous reformist leaders of social democracy. b) Chauvinist agitation for participation of the young workers in the "defense of the fatherland."

c) Definite struggle against pure revolutionary elements within the youth movement, a struggle which did not even desist from denunciation.

d) Abandonment of every struggle on behalf of the interests of the young workers.

e) United action with and approach to petty bourgeois and bourgeois youth organizations.

It would be quite possible to collect an entire book of quotations from the various manifestos, documents and articles which illustrate the role of these young protectors of the German empire. Although very much has been already written about it we cannot refrain from giving two quotations on this subject: "This terrible fate descended on our fatherland in the night like a death hound..." "Sure when it is a question of defending the fatherland, the heart of our education and work, the proletarian hastens to the frontier like the citizen and the prince (1) sheds his last drop of blood like the beggar."

The new generation of young workers has not experienced the history of these times. They know very little about the attitude of the reformist sections during the war. Therefore it is our task to carry on extensive enlightenment work amongst the masses of young workers, especially today, when we are immediately faced with the danger of a new war and also with a new open betrayal by the S. Y. I.

Camp Unity Sends \$400 To Help Daily Worker

Camp Unity, at Wingdale, New York, cooperative vacation resort of new trade workers, answered the attacks of the Sigman-Woll clique with contributions to THE DAILY WORKER, totalling \$400.

Left wing trade workers at the Camp have made the repeated contributions to the Daily